## Financial mathematics, MATH /ECO 3900

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## 1 Practice problems

- 1. If  $dS = \mu S dt + \sigma S dW$ , where W is Wiener process. Find the stochastic differential equation satisfied by
	- $f(S) = As$
	- $f(S) = S^n$
- 2. If there are two assets satisfying the following stochastic differential equations:

$$
dS_i = \mu_i S_i + \sigma_i S_i dW_i \text{ for } i = 1, 2.
$$

The wiener process  $dW_i$  satisfy  $\mathcal{E}(dW_i^2) = dt$ . The asset price changes are co related with each other

$$
\mathcal{E}(dW_i dW_j) = \rho_{ij} dt,
$$

where  $-1 \le \rho_{ij} \le 1$ . Derive the Ito's lemma for a function  $f(t, S_1, S_2)$ . Generalize the result to *n* assets.

3. Consider

$$
d_1 = \frac{\log(S/E) + (r + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)(T - t)}{\sigma\sqrt{(T - t)}}
$$

$$
d_1 = \frac{\log(S/E) + (r - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)(T - t)}{\sigma\sqrt{(T - t)}}.
$$

Also  $N(d) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{d} e^{-x^2/2} dx$ . Show that

$$
N'(d_2) = N'(d_1) \frac{S}{E} e^{r(T-t)},
$$

where

$$
N'(d) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-d^2/2}.
$$

4. Show that

$$
SN'(d_1) - E e^{-r(T-t)} N'(d_2) = 0.
$$

5. Show that

$$
C(S, t) = SN(d_1) - E e^{-r(T-t)} N(d_2)
$$

for European call option and

$$
P(S,t) = E e^{-r(T-t)} N(-d_2) - SN(-d_1)
$$

satisfy

$$
\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial S^2} + rS \frac{\partial V}{\partial S} - rV = 0.
$$

6. Show that  $C(S, t)$  and  $P(S, t)$  also satisfy the put-call parity.

Calculate the following Greeks for both European call and Put options

- 7.  $\Delta_{call} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial S}$ ∂S 8.  $\Delta_{put} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial S}$ ∂S
- 9.  $\Gamma_{call} = \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial S^2}$  $\overline{\partial S^2}$

10. 
$$
\Gamma_{put} = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial S^2}
$$

- 11. Assume  $r = 0$ , calculate  $\Theta = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial t}$ ∂t
- 12. Calculate  $\Theta_{call} = -\frac{\partial C}{\partial t}$ ∂t
- 13. Show that  $\Theta_{put} = \Theta_{call} rEe^{-r(T-t)}$
- 14. Calculate  $Vega_{call} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial \sigma}$ ∂σ
- 15. Calculate  $Vega_{put} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma}$ ∂σ
- 16. Calculate  $\rho_{call} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial r}$ ∂r
- 17. Calculate  $\rho_{put} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial r}$ ∂r
- 18. What is the random walk followed by European call option.
- 19. Suppose that European calls of all exercise prices are available. regarding S as fixed and E as variable, show that their price  $C(E, t)$  satisfy the partial differential equations

$$
\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 E^2 \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial E^2} - rE \frac{\partial C}{\partial E} = 0.
$$

20. Transform the Black-Scholes partial differential equation with continuous dividend yield  $D_0$ 

$$
\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial S^2} + (r - D_0)S \frac{\partial V}{\partial S} - rV = 0,
$$

into the diffusion equation

$$
\frac{\partial u}{\partial \tau} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}.
$$

Use the transformation  $\tau = T - t$ ,  $x = \log(S/E)$ , and  $v(x, t) = \frac{V(S, t)}{E}$ .

- 21. Assume the Black-Scholes framework. Consider a 6-month European call option, with:
	- stock price is \$100.
	- strike price of the option is \$98.
	- continuously compounded risk-free interest rate is  $r = 0.055$ .
	- $D_0 = 0.01$ .
	- volatility  $\sigma = 0.50$ .

Calculate the price of this put option. Note: In the case of continuous dividend rate  $D_0$ 

$$
d_1 = \frac{\log(S/E) + (r - D_0) + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2(T - t)}{\sigma\sqrt{(T - t)}}
$$

- 22. Expand  $U(x, \tau + \delta \tau)$  and  $U(x, \tau \delta \tau)$  as Taylor series about  $(x, \tau)$ . Deduce the central difference approximation.
- 23. Develop implicit finite difference Scheme for Black-Scholes partial differential equation.
- 24. Develop explicit finite difference Scheme for Black-Scholes partial differential equation.
- 25. Derive the partial differential equation for the Asian option, where

payoff = max
$$
(S(T) - \frac{1}{T}I(t), 0)
$$

and

$$
I(t) = \int_0^T f(S, t) dt.
$$